

LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

& Surveyor to the Council

FOR THE YEAR

1963

LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

*With the
Clerk's Compliments*

COUNCIL OFFICES,
CANNON STREET,
LOUTH.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
LGUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1963.

A considerable number of cases of measles, 471 in all, were reported during the year. This disease tends to reach a peak throughout the country in alternate years. Other infectious diseases were relatively rare.

No serious outbreaks of food poisoning occurred, the occasional case quickly cleared up. Most cases could be avoided by paying scrupulous attention to personal hygiene especially among those handling food in shops and restaurants. A great deal of trouble is taken to see that food is wholesome when offered to the public. It is regularly inspected and sampled and standards regarding purity and quality of food are laid down. It is easy however for pure food to become contaminated during transport from warehouse to retailer, by careless handling or in dirty vehicles. Contamination also can occur in the shop due to food being exposed to flies and dust, by assistants handling food with soiled hands and by dogs. In the home the food must be stored in a cool, clean place, and care taken when handling it. Contamination can occur when utensils and crockery are not clean. The practice of reheating food cooked the day before can encourage the growth of bacteria which may result in food poisoning. This especially applies to meat products when the food is not heated sufficiently to destroy bacteria. When it is necessary to precook a meal it should be cooled as quickly as possible and stored in a cold room or refrigerator and protected from flies and dust when

cooling. Cleanliness will do a great deal to prevent food poisoning.

Births during the year were 344 including 7 illegitimate births. There were also 7 still births. The birth rate was a little higher than that of the country as a whole.

The number of deaths was 209, 8 less than the previous year, 91 of these occurred in persons aged 75 years and over. 6 babies dies under 1 year of age, 4 of them did not survive one week. Malignant Disease killed 34 persons, 11 less than in 1962. No cases of death from Cancer of the lung were reported. Coronary disease remained almost the same - 41 deaths being under this heading. There were 37 deaths from this cause last year. There was an increase in the deaths from pneumonia, 14 as against 4 in 1962. 5 Accidental Deaths and 2 suicides also occurred. No maternal deaths were reported and no deaths from Tuberculosis.

I should like to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff for their loyal support during the year, and the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and co-operation in the work of the Public Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G.R. THORPE

Medical Officer of Health.



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WOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1963

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor W. G. SOWBY

Vice-Chairman of the Council :

Councillor D. R. WEBB

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor D. R. WEBB

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor C. C. TURNER

Councillor Mrs. M.A.E. Bickerton	Councillor W.G. Sowby
Councillor E.S. Brant	Councillor Mrs. K. Stark
Councillor Mrs. B.J. Brown	Councillor P.J. Stokes
Councillor F. Coxon	Councillor N.B. Stovin
Councillor A.E. Davy	Councillor Mrs. C.V. Stubbs
Councillor Mrs. N.A. Forman	Councillor H. Sutcliffe
Councillor J. Ingoldby	Councillor G.E. Towler
Councillor C. Laughton	Councillor Mrs. C. Vinter
Councillor E.E. Luck	Councillor G. Wattam
Councillor H. Plaskitt	Councillor J.H.V. White
Councillor F. Rush	

B. C. V. SPENCE

Clerk of the Council

LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
REPORT ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS
FOR THE YEAR 1963

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS :

Medical Officer of Health :

G. R. THORPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.F.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor :

S. SHONE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
and Deputy Surveyor :

P. CHILD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

E. CLINES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

D.G.L. MONTGOMERY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

SECTION A

Social Conditions and General Statistics :

Area of Rural District, in acres	153,129
Registrar General's estimate of Residential population	18,600
Density of Population per acre	0.1
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1962	6,059
Rateable Value of inhabited houses	£210,855
Product of Penny Rate	£1,570

VITAL STATISTICS

(Figures in brackets show corresponding
rates for England and Wales)

BIRTHS

(a) Live	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	337	159	178
Illegitimate	7	1	6
	<u>344</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>184</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 18.6

Standardised Birth Rate for Comparability purposes

(Comparability factor 1.11)	...	...	20.6	(18.2)
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	...	...	2.3	

(b) Still Births	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	7	4	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	7	4	3

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population .. 0.37

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still)

Births 19.9 (17.2)

Total Live and Still Births :- 351

DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female
	209	118	91
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	...	...	11.3

Standardised Death Rate (Comparability factor 0.98) 11.07 (12.2)

Infant Deaths

(a) Under 12 months	Male	Female
Legitimate	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-
	3	3

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total

Live Births 17.4 (21.1)

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate

Live Births 17.8

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate

Live Births Nil

(b) Under 4 weeks	Male	Female
Legitimate	3	1
Illegitimate	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000

Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	11.6	(14.2)
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	--------

(c) Under 1 week	Male	Female
Legitimate	3	1
Illegitimate	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000

Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	11.6
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and

Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000

Total Live and Stillbirths)	...	...	31.0	(29.3)
-----------------------------	-----	-----	------	--------

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	...	Nil
--------------------------------------	-----	-----

Infant Deaths - Causes and Ages at Death

	Age
Pulmonary Haemorrhage	3 days
Cerebral Haemorrhage	4 days
Respiratory Tract Infection	2 months
Congenital Defect	5 days
Prematurity	5 minutes
Broncho-pneumonia	2 months

Table 1. Ages at Death for 1963

Ages in Years	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75+	Total
Deaths	6	-	-	2	5	6	9	27	63	91	209

Table 2. Table showing ages at death during the past 5 years and the averages for that period compared with those for 1963

Year	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75+	Total
1962	9	1	2	4	2	10	8	32	52	97	217
1961	9	2	3	2	2	-	10	24	53	98	203
1960	11	1	4	2	-	4	13	22	54	103	214
1959	5	2	3	5	2	7	7	23	51	110	215
1958	3	-	-	2	1	5	10	23	44	101	194
Average	8.4	1.2	2.4	3.0	1.2	5.2	9.6	24.8	50.8	101.8	208.6
1963	6	-	-	2	5	6	9	27	63	91	209

Table 3. Malignant Tumours

Site	Male	Female	Total
Stomach	2	2	4
Lung	-	-	-
Breast	-	3	3
Uterus	-	1	1
Other	15	11	26
Total	17	17	34

Malignant Tumours - Numbers in previous 5 years compared with 1963

Site	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Stomach	4	3	7	3	7	2
Lung	-	7	3	10	3	3
Breast	3	6	2	3	2	2
Uterus	1	2	1	1	2	3
Other	26	27	20	13	14	12
Total	34	45	33	30	28	22

Table 4. Causes of Death

	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-
2. Tuberculosis of non-respiratory system	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-
4. Meningococcal infections	-	-
5. Measles	-	-
6. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
7. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	2
8. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	-	-
9. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	3
10. Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	1
11. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	15	11
12. Loukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1
13. Diabetes	-	-
14. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	18	16
15. Coronary disease, angina	28	13
16. Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	5
17. Other heart disease	17	7
18. Other circulatory disease	6	5
19. Influenza	-	2
20. Pneumonia	10	4
21. Bronchitis	4	3
22. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	3
23. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
24. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2
25. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
26. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-
27. Congenital Malformations	-	1
28. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	10
29. Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	-
30. All other accidents	-	1
31. Suicide	2	-
32. Homicide	-	-
	118	91

SECTION B
PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis notified
during 1963, including Service cases.

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases rate per 1,000 of estimated population
Measles	471	26.9
Pneumonia	13	0.74
Scarlet Fever	4	0.23
Whooping Cough	8	0.46
Dysentery	2	0.11
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	+ 5.6
		+ per 1,000 Live & Still Births
TOTAL	500	

The number of cases of Measles increased considerably over those of last year, but this was expected as this disease reaches a peak in alternate years. There were no reports of any serious complications of the disease.

Other infectious diseases did not reach unusual numbers.

PROPHYLAXIS MEASURES AGAINST DIPHTHERIA,
WHOOPIING COUGH, SMALLPOX AND TETANUS.

Particulars of vaccinations and immunisations carried out during 1963.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Under 5 years	5-14 years	Booster Doses
-	1	271

(a) Diphtheria Immunisation

Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	Booster Doses
-	1	271

(b) Form of Prophylaxis

Age in Years	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough	93	134	13	4	-	8	1	253
Diphtheria and Tetanus	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	6
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough & Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	93	135	13	4	-	13	1	259

(c) Smallpox

	0/1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Vaccination	12	18	1	12	43
Re-vaccination	-	1	6	16	23

(d) Tetanus

	0/1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Initial Courses	-	-	32	36	68
Booster	-	-	-	1	1

Dr. G.D. Cormac, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the figures relating to immunisation for the year 1963 for the Rural District.

The number of children immunised was a little lower than last year. Immunisation is carried out at the various County Council Clinics in the District and also in the schools. Few parents refuse to have their

children protected.

Smallpox vaccinations were less than in 1962 when outbreaks of smallpox in the country caused an unusually large number of persons to seek protection.

Tuberculosis: New Cases and Mortality during 1963

Age Period (Years)	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 "	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

School Medical Examinations.

School children are examined several times during their years at school. The first examination takes place when the child starts school at the age of five years. It is important that the parent should be present at this examination so that the child's previous health and any problems can be discussed.

The commonest defect discovered at the examination is defective vision. When such cases are found the child is referred to the Eye Clinic and glasses prescribed if necessary. However, on future examination it is often found that the children are not wearing their glasses and their vision frequently deteriorates as a result. This can be due to carelessness on the part of the child who does not bother to wear his glasses in school or in some cases to lack

of interest on the part of the parent who should ensure that the child does wear the glasses at home. There is probably a psychological element in this as the child does not want to be different to his classmates and fears being made fun of for wearing glasses.

The glasses are frequently broken during play and there is often considerable delay before they are taken for repair. Doctors and nurses constantly stress how important it is for children to wear their glasses but it is very difficult to get their advice to be accepted.

Deafness can cause backwardness in class due to the child not hearing the teacher. Tests are made by an audiometrician who visits the school with special apparatus to test the hearing and any doubtful cases are referred to the clinic for further investigation.

Immunisation against infectious diseases is carried out in the schools and at the clinic. At the age of 13 years immunisation against Tuberculosis is also offered and most parents accept this additional safeguard

The general health and physical condition of the school children remains good. School Milk and Meals do much to maintain a satisfactory physique.

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

Dr. J.M. Croll of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Lincoln, renders valuable assistance in examining and reporting on the various samples which are sent to him. I should like to express my appreciation of his help during the past year.

Clinic and Welfare Centres

The Clinic and Welfare Services are operated by

the Lindsey County Council, The Clinics are well attended and advice is given to mothers concerning the health of their babies. Immunisation is carried out and welfare foods are available.

Clinics are also held for Speech Therapy, Chiropody and Child Psychiatry.

SECTION I

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The Chief Public Health Inspector has kindly supplied a more detailed account of this section of the Health Services.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

Considerable interest has been taken in this subject in recent years in this country, and it has been undertaken in the United States of America for some time. Many arguments have been put forward for and against its use. The balance of opinion is in favour of fluoridation.

Fluoridation of a water supply means the addition of soluble fluoride in accurately measured doses to bring the concentration up to 1 part per million. Some water supplies contain this amount of naturally occurring fluoride already and will not need to be treated.

Investigations in the U.S.A. and Great Britain have shown that children brought up in an area where the concentration of fluoride is 1 part per million have 50-60% less tooth decay than in those areas where the water contains only a trace of fluoride. The maximum benefit of fluoride is obtained during the first 8 years of life when teeth are forming. Tooth decay in children is a very important problem and a high proportion of



children suffer from this defect.

Fluoride is found in most water supplies in this country in varying amounts and it is proposed that the amount should be raised to the optimum concentration of 1 part per million. There is no evidence that this concentration has any harmful effects. Over half a million people in this country have been drinking naturally fluoroid water all their lives in a concentration of 1 part per million with no detectable ill effects and the amount of illness in these areas is no different from those parts of the country where fluoride is deficient.

Housing

Many new materials are now used in the building of houses. The cost, durability and appearance of the material should be as good as that which it replaces. Plastics are playing an important part in the building of houses, for such things as gutters and down spouts, in place of cast iron. It can be used as a waterproof layer upon which concrete is laid. Expanded plastics are used for heat insulation which is now receiving great attention in modern houses. The materials are fire resistant and vermin proof and are used in the upper floors to prevent the escape of heat from the house. Glass fibre is also useful in this respect. Central heating is now supplied to many houses especially in Smokeless Zones when ordinary coal fires are prohibited. Under floor heating by means of electricity is also being used in modern homes.

Precast units are employed in building houses which will reduce labour costs and time of

of completing the building. Plasterboard is being used to line inner walls in place of ordinary plaster which takes so long to dry out.

Attention should be paid to the appearance of an estate. Some variation in design of each house is desirable and the building line "staggered" or houses set at an angle to avoid a long line of houses.

Housing for the elderly is receiving the attention of Local Authorities. Bungalows and flats are specially designed to suit the needs of one or two elderly occupants. It is not always necessary to have a bungalow type of dwelling as many elderly persons like to live in flats in multiple storied buildings. The accommodation should be easy to run and designed to avoid steps and dark passages. In multiple units it is advantageous to have a resident warden on the site.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Louth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me much pleasure to submit for your approbation
my Report on your technical affairs for 1963.

The year has seen considerable progress in the construction
of village sewers and disposal works and these activities have
accelerated the application for grant-aid toward modernisation of
dwellings. The number of grant-aided schemes of improvement
has also increased in villages without sewage facilities and the
pressure of work on the one cesspool-emptying tanker has not been
lessened.

At the close of the year preparations were well advanced
for the handing over of the Council's Water Undertaking to the
newly constituted Board on April 1st, 1964.

Planning applications continue to increase - a welcome
and salutary indication of a prospering countryside.

Our progress and increased amount of work has been
assisted greatly by the splendid team spirit in the Department
and I am indebted to my Deputy, Mr. Child, and all members of
my staff.

My thanks are also due to Doctor G. R. Thorpe, the
Council's Medical Officer of Health, for his help and advice at
all times and to the Clerk of the Council, Mr. B. C. V. Spence,
with whom it has been a pleasure to be associated in this his
first year in office.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am
constantly aware of the interest shewn by Members in the work
of the Department, and in particular, I would mention the
Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Committees whose continued keenness
and awareness of our problems is an inspiration at all times.

I am honoured to be,
Your obedient Servant,

.S. SHONE

Surveyor to the Council.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
S. SHONE.
SURVEYOR TO THE COUNCIL
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HOUSING

The slowing of the tempo of Council house building is a temporary measure only and at the close of the year more houses were in course of construction than for some years past.

Private enterprise continues to expand in this field particularly in our Northern Parishes where the desire of persons working in Grimsby to reside in the country is evident.

Total number of new houses erected during the	year ...	125
(1) By the Council		15
(2) By other Local Authorities		NIL
(3) By private enterprise		125
(4) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders		15

INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects		462
(b) Number of inspections made		547

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT
SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers...	106
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

Public Health Acts	...	...	...	NIL
Housing Acts	...	...	...	NIL

SLUM CLEARANCE - PROCEEDINGS
UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

(a)	Number of individual unfit houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	24
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders				19
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses subject to Closing Orders	...	...		14
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit by Undertakings	...	...		NIL
(e)	Number of dwellings included in confirmed Clearance Orders		...		NIL
(f)	Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance thereof	...	...		NIL
(g)	Total number of dwellings on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under Section 34, 35, and 46, of the Housing Act, 1957.	...	...		64
(h)	Number of dwellings occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46, of the Housing Act, 1957.				NIL
(i)	Houses voluntarily demolished or closed which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action.				6

HOUSING ACTS GRANT-AIDED
IMPROVEMENTS

The total of completed grant-aided schemes for house improvements has now reached 1,036; in the year under review 83 grants were made. In terms of money a sum of approximately £217,815 has now been paid out in this way. As one travels the district there is ample evidence of the vastly improved housing standards but little has been done to apply the grant-aid provisions to the truly rented cottages.

CARAVANS

The issue of site licences continues and there are now 51 licences in force covering a total of 764 caravans. Conditions attached to earlier licences have now been largely complied with and the standard, lay-out and management of the larger sites is very good.

Continual supervision during 784 inspections ensures that these high standards are maintained, and with the site operators becoming more aware of the Council's requirements much has been accomplished by co-operation rather than compulsion.

KNACKERS' YARDS

One of the four licensed premises was closed during the year and at the remaining three conditions were satisfactory.

Slaughter of animals is permitted at one premises only, the others dealing entirely with dead stock.

FOOD PREMISES

The condition of food premises generally and the standards of hygiene maintained are good and the effect of the Food Hygiene Regulations can now be clearly seen.

Regular visits are made to all premises, details of which are set out below:-

Premises registered for manufacture or preparation of preserved food	...	...	16
--	-----	-----	----

Premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream	...	...	2
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Premises registered for the sale only of pre-packed ice cream	...	...	98
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Bakehouses	...	...	4
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Fried Fish Shops	...	...	10
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Butchers Shops	...	...	11
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Cafés	...	...	15
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General Village Stores	...	...	131
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Ice Cream sampling was carried out on 47 occasions and no sample was graded below the highest on laboratory analysis.

MEAT INSPECTION

At the one licensed slaughterhouse conditions are excellent and the owner (a typical family butcher) is at all times painstaking and co-operative.

DETAILS OF CARCASSES INSPECTED 1963.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known)	101	207	25
Number inspected	101	207	25
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerici			
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	13	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and Cysticerici	19.8%	6.28%	8.0%
Tuberculosis only			
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.97%	-	8.0%
Cysticerosis			
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-

(1) INSPECTIONS

P R E M I S E S	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	4	6	-	-
Factories not included in above, in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	64	70	-	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	1	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	69	76	-	-

(2) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including out-workers)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	7	7	-	-	-

NUISANCES

ABATED INFORMALLY

Refuse	...	...	...	9
Foul ditches etc.			...	81
Drainage	...	...	...	42
Fowls, pigs, and other animals				27
Dangerous premises			...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	33
				196

While there were occasions when certain matters had to be reported to Committee at no time was it necessary to institute formal proceedings.

DRAINAGE

Number of houses with privy vaults	-	218
Number of houses with pail closets	-	1227
Number of houses with water closets	-	4614
Number of conversions to water carriage system	-	140

It is gratifying to note that no complaint was received regarding pea haulm silage or liquor, which says much for our protracted negotiations with process plant owners, farmers, and others.

SEWERAGE

The year saw the completion of contracts for sewers, pumping stations, and disposal works, in the villages of North Cotes, Marshchapel, Legbourne, Little Cawthorpe and North Somercotes. House connections were put in hand late in the year in three of these villages.

Overloading of disposal works persists at Binbrook, North Thoresby, Holton-le-Clay, Tetney and Manby, and contracts for certain of these matters are anticipated.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

There is every indication that the increase referred to in my Report for 1962 will continue, there being 992 cesspools emptied in the current year as against 898 last year. To deal with this continually expanding demand entails regular overtime working by the one tanker.

WATER SUPPLIES

In the latter part of the year arrangements were well advanced for the formal handing over of the Council's Water Undertaking to the newly constituted East Lincolnshire Water Board. Meetings have taken place with the Board's Officers and much detail finally agreed.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The demand continued to grow for a weekly collection of household refuse and at the close of the year the Public Health Committee authorised the inclusion in Financial Estimates for 1964 the monies necessary to implement their decision.

At present some 5,007 premises are visited fortnightly and to institute a weekly collection over this wide area will be difficult to organise without adequate vehicles and labour.

RODENT CONTROL

The heavy infestations by rats noticed in 1961 has not recurred and in 1963 a total estimated kill of 17,440 was noted. In the year 344 properties were treated by the Council's Operative; these are primarily domestic and Council-owned, the farm lands and buildings being dealt with by the owner or occupier.

PETROLEUM STORAGE

With the modernisation of petrol filling stations and new pumps and tanks the storage of petroleum spirit is safer than heretofore. During 192 visits no serious transgression was found and on no occasion was it necessary to take formal action.

Premises storing petrol for re-sale number 42 and premises where petrol is for farming purposes 103.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS COUNCIL BUILDING BYE-LAWS

Similar to the section of this Report dealing with housing matters there has been maintained the steady increase in the volume of work through the Department under Planning and Bye-laws requirements.

The number of applications dealt with reached 719 and it says much for the careful manner in which the Committee consider these applications to know that 33 only were refused.

Of these refusals the Council's decision was reversed by the Minister in only one case.

